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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE**  
9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 SHARLENE SHU, an individual, on  
behalf of herself, the general public, and  
those similarly situated,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC.;  
TOYOTA MOTOR NORTH AMERICA,  
INC.,

14 Defendant.

15 CASE NO.

16 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR  
FRAUD, DECEIT, AND/OR  
MISREPRESENTATION; VIOLATION OF  
THE CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES  
ACT; FALSE ADVERTISING;  
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION;  
UNFAIR, UNLAWFUL, AND DECEPTIVE  
TRADE PRACTICES; BREACH OF  
EXPRESS WARRANTY; VIOLATION OF  
THE SONG-BEVERLY CONSUMER  
WARRANTY ACT; AND VIOLATION OF  
THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY  
ACT**

17 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

18 **INTRODUCTION**

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20  
21 1. Plaintiff Sharlene Shu, by and through her counsel, brings this Class Action  
Complaint against Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. and Toyota Motor North America, Inc.  
22 (collectively referred to as "Defendant" or "Toyota"), on behalf of herself, and those similarly  
23 situated, for fraud, deceit, and/or misrepresentation; violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies  
24 Act; false advertising; negligent misrepresentation; unfair, unlawful, and deceptive trade  
25 practices; breach of express warranties; violation of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act;  
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1 and violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act. The following allegations are based upon  
2 information and belief, including the investigation of Plaintiff's counsel, unless stated otherwise.

3 2. This case concerns certain 2022 Toyota RAV4 Prime vehicles, including, without  
4 limitation, the XSE and XSE Hybrid models (hereinafter, the "RAV4 vehicles"), sold in the  
5 United States whose Monroney stickers contain false representations for which Plaintiff, and  
6 similarly situated consumers, paid for certain "optional" equipment, namely an "Adaptive Front  
7 Headlight System – LED Projector Headlights with Auto Level Control and Auto On/Off feature"  
8 (hereinafter, "Adaptive Headlights"), that the cars did not have.

9 3. Toyota markets, advertises, and sells the upgraded RAV4 vehicles with the  
10 representation that the vehicles' optional features included the Adaptive Headlights. Defendant  
11 specifically represented, on standardized "Monroney" stickers affixed to vehicles for sale and  
12 product pamphlets, that certain models of RAV4 vehicles were equipped with optional Adaptive  
13 Headlights that provided additional features than the standard headlights listed on the Monroney  
14 sticker.

15 4. The Adaptive Headlights were a valuable safety feature to prospective consumers.  
16 When the Adaptive Headlights detect a change in the vehicle's direction, it activates a cornering  
17 light and adjusts the direction of the beam to illuminate more of the road around corners and  
18 curves. By angling the headlights in the direction of travel, the Adaptive Headlights system will  
19 widen the area that the headlights cover and illuminate the direction of travel rather than just the  
20 sides of the road. Further, the Adaptive Headlights' auto level control feature automatically adjusts  
21 the vertical aim or angle at which the headlights shine light reacting to sensors that detect changes  
22 in ride height with changes in the number of passengers or luggage volume.

23 5. Plaintiff purchased a 2022 Toyota RAV4 Prime XSE AWD SUV from a Toyota  
24 dealership in Daly City, California on or about January 18, 2022. The vehicle she purchased had  
25 affixed to it a Monroney sticker representing that the vehicle had "optional" equipment, including  
26 the Adaptive Headlights. Eight months after Plaintiff's purchase, Toyota informed Plaintiff that  
27 the information provided on the Monroney sticker affixed to the RAV4 she purchased was false,  
28

1 and that vehicle she purchased was not equipped with the Adaptive Headlights. Other than  
2 informing her of the misrepresentation, Toyota offered nothing—i.e., no refund or repair.

3 6. Plaintiff was misled by Defendant's advertising literature, brochures, and  
4 Monroney labels that represented that the Adaptive Headlights were in fact an available feature  
5 of the RAV4, and thereby was caused to purchase a RAV4 and/or the upgraded RAV4 model  
6 because of Defendant's misrepresentations that the RAV4 contained that feature. The Monroney  
7 labels and marketing materials resulted in an express warranty.

8 7. Toyota's advertisements concerning the RAV4 vehicles were false and misleading,  
9 and were directed at inducing and did cause Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase the RAV4  
10 vehicles at higher prices than they would otherwise have paid and/or to have purchased higher  
11 end models that they believed contained this feature in order to obtain the safety and functionality  
12 that such feature presented.

13 8. Defendant knew that the RAV4 vehicles it sold and leased in United States did not  
14 contain the Adaptive Headlights feature as part of the standard package of features that they had  
15 marketed, advertised and/or represented, and that the Monroney labels and other advertising  
16 material were false and deceptive.

17 9. Despite knowing and admitting that its advertising was false, Defendant refused  
18 and failed to issue any recalls to add the promised feature, fix or add the feature when requested  
19 by owners and/or lessees, or to reimburse owners and lessees thereby causing them damage.

20 10. Moreover, Defendant's failure to include the Adaptive Headlights feature on the  
21 cars, as represented, has resulted in unreasonable, undesired safety hazards associated with  
22 driving at night.

23 **PARTIES**

24 11. Plaintiff Sharlene Shu is, and at all times alleged in this Class Action Complaint  
25 was, an individual and a resident of San Francisco, California. Shu intends to remain in San  
26 Francisco and makes her permanent home in San Francisco, California.

27 12. Defendant Toyota Motor North America, Inc. is a corporation incorporated under  
28 the laws of the state of California, having its principal place of business in Plano, Texas.

13. Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of California, having its principal place of business in Plano, Texas. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. is responsible for the marketing, advertising and sales of the RAV4 vehicles, including all versions of the brochures, Monroney labels, communications with dealers about the RAV4 vehicles, and the maintenance and service of and complaints about the Adaptive Headlights feature in the RAV4 vehicles. It is also the warrantor for the limited warranties offered by Toyota against defects in materials or workmanship which apply to all RAV4 vehicles that were originally sold by authorized Toyota dealers. That warranty's coverage is automatically transferred at no cost to subsequent vehicle owners.

14. The Defendants identified above in this Class Action Complaint are collectively referred to hereafter as “Defendant” or “Toyota.”

15. At all times herein mentioned, each Defendant was the agent, servant, representative, officer, director, partner or employee of the other Defendant and, in doing the things herein alleged, was acting within the scope and course of his/her/its authority as such agent, servant, representative, officer, director, partner or employee, and with the permission and consent of each other Defendant.

16. At all times herein mentioned, each Defendant was a member of, and engaged in, a joint venture, partnership and common enterprise, and acting within the course and scope of, and in pursuance of, said joint venture, partnership and common enterprise.

17. At all times herein mentioned, the acts and omissions of each Defendant concurred and contributed to the various acts and omissions of each and all of the other Defendants in proximately causing the injuries and damages as herein alleged.

18. At all times herein mentioned, each Defendant ratified each and every act or omission complained of herein.

19. At all times herein mentioned, each Defendant aided and abetted the acts and omissions of the other Defendant in proximately causing the damages, and other injuries, as herein alleged.

## **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs; and Plaintiff and Defendant are citizens of different states.

21. The injuries, damages and/or harm upon which this action is based, occurred or arose out of activities engaged in by Defendant within, affecting, and emanating from, the State of California. Defendant regularly conducts and/or solicits business in, engages in other persistent courses of conduct in, and/or derives substantial revenue from products provided to persons in the State of California. Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in substantial and continuous business practices in the State of California.

22. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in the state of California, including within this District.

23. In accordance with California Civil Code Section 1780(d), Ms. Shu concurrently files herewith a declaration establishing that, she purchased a Toyota RAV4 Prime XSE AWD SUV from a Toyota dealership in Daly City, California on or about January 18, 2022. (Ms. Shu's declaration is attached hereto as Exhibit A.)

24. Plaintiff accordingly alleges that jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court.

## **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

25. The 2022 RAV4 Prime models that are the subject of this Complaint include, without limitation, the SE Hybrid, XSE, XSE Hybrid, XLE, XLE Hybrid, XLE Premium, XLE Premium Hybrid, Adventure, TRD Off-Road, Limited, and Limited Hybrid models. These models all have upgraded interior and exterior standard vehicle features over the base level LE model that provided drivers with additional convenience and safety. Plaintiff and Class Members paid additional fees for the upgraded RAV4 vehicles with these additional features. One such feature was the Adaptive Headlights.

## Monroney Stickers

26. Each of the RAV4 vehicles at issues had Monroney stickers that advertised that the vehicles included the “optional” equipment feature of Adaptive Headlights. The Monroney

1 sticker is required to be affixed to the side window or windshield of every new car sold in the  
 2 United States and can only be removed by the consumer. 15 U.S.C. § 1231. If the sticker is  
 3 missing, federal statute authorizes a fine of up to \$1,000 per vehicle for each offense, and other  
 4 fees and penalties are authorized if the sticker is altered illegally.

5       27.     The Monroney sticker is required to include “the retail delivered price suggested  
 6 by the manufacturer for each accessory or item of optional equipment, physically attached to such  
 7 automobile at the time of its delivery to such dealer.” 15 U.S.C. § 1232(f)(2).

8       28.     The Monroney Label affixed to the RAV4 that Plaintiff, and those similarly  
 9 situated, purchased stated that the RAV 4 included “Adaptive Front Headlight System – LED  
 10 Projector Headlights w/ Auto Level Control & Auto On/Off Feature.”

11       **The Adaptive Headlights Are a Safety Feature**

12       29.     Adaptive Headlights are a feature intended to make the RAV4 vehicles safer to  
 13 drive at night. The headlights’ sensors cause them to automatically adjust the angle of the lighting  
 14 when the driver turns the steering wheel. Specifically, the Adaptive Headlights will pitch the low  
 15 beams toward the inside of the corner of a turn. By angling the headlights in the direction of  
 16 travel, the Adaptive Headlights widen the area that the lights cover and illuminate the direction  
 17 of travel rather than just the sides of the road. Additional light will make hazards on the side of  
 18 the road more visible and improve safety.

19       30.     The auto level feature of the Adaptive Headlights automatically adjusts the vertical  
 20 angle of the headlights’ beam in response to sensors that detect changes in ride height caused by  
 21 changes in the number of passengers or luggage volume.

22       **Defendant’s Deceptive Misrepresentations**

23       31.     In conjunction with its sales of RAV4 automobiles, Toyota represented not only  
 24 on the Monroney, but also in the product pamphlets and other marketing materials, distributed at  
 25 the dealership that the upgraded vehicle included Adaptive Headlights. In particular, in the RAV  
 26 4 pamphlet under the heading, “Total Installed Packages & Accessories,” Toyota represented that  
 27 the RAV4 included the “Adaptive Front Headlight System with LED projector headlights with

1 chrome bezels, automatic level and pan controls, Automatic High Beams (AHB), and auto on/off  
2 feature.”

3       32. These representations were particularly important as Toyota markets the SE  
4 Hybrid, XSE, XSE Hybrid, XLE, XLE Hybrid, XLE Premium, XLE Premium Hybrid,  
5 Adventure, TRD Off-Road, Limited, and Limited Hybrid models as higher end versions of the  
6 RAV4, because they contain additional or enhanced features beyond those available in the more  
7 basic RAV4 model LE. For instance, the brochures note that the basic RAV4 model contains only  
8 “projector-beam headlights”— but not the Adaptive Headlights in the premium package models.

9       33. A reasonable consumer would expect and rely on Toyota’s advertisements,  
10 including the new vehicle Monroney stickers and product pamphlets provided at the dealership,  
11 to truthfully and accurately reflect the features of the RAV4 vehicles. Further, a reasonable  
12 consumer attaches material importance to the advertised safety features of a vehicle as that is one  
13 of the most, if not the most, important consideration in making a purchase or lease decision.

14       34. Only after purchasing the RAV 4 vehicle (and paying for the Adaptive Headlights  
15 feature) did Plaintiff and Class Members discover that this material feature was not installed in  
16 their vehicle.

17       35. Because of their misrepresentations and deception, Plaintiff and Class Members  
18 paid a premium for their RAV4 vehicles for the increased safety and luxury that they believed  
19 they were obtaining and paid more than they would have paid had they known the Adaptive  
20 Headlights were not included in their vehicle. Had Plaintiffs and Class Members known that the  
21 Adaptive Headlights feature was not included in their purchase or lease, they would not have  
22 purchased and/or leased their RAV4 vehicles or would have paid significantly less for their  
23 purchase and/or lease of such RAV4 models.

24       36. In purchasing and/or leasing their RAV 4 vehicles, Plaintiff and Class Members  
25 did not receive the full value that they were led to believe they would receive in their purchase or  
26 lease of their RAV 4 vehicle.

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## **PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS**

37. Based on Toyota's representations, including those set forth above, Plaintiff purchased a Toyota RAV4 Prime XSE AWD SUV from a Toyota dealership in Daly City, California on or about January 18, 2022. Plaintiff purchased her RAV4 vehicle primarily for personal, family, or household use.

38. Plaintiff purchased her RAV4 after she reviewed the marketing materials at the dealership, which identified the Adaptive Headlights as a Premium Feature of the vehicle she was purchasing. Plaintiff also reviewed the Monroney label on the RAV4 she purchased, which included the Adaptive Headlights as a feature of the premium package on her vehicle.

39. Plaintiff paid a higher price for the upgraded XSE model with the premium package under the mistaken belief that the premium package vehicle would be equipped with the features she wanted, including the represented Adaptive Headlights feature. After receiving her vehicle, however, she discovered that it only came equipped with the LED projector headlights.

40. Specifically, on or about July 8, 2022, Plaintiff received a letter from Toyota stating that her vehicle did not in fact include Adaptive Headlights. In particular, the letter stated “It has recently come to our attention that the Monroney Label (“window sticker”) on your vehicle indicated that Adaptive Front Headlight System — LED Projector Headlights with Auto Level Control and Auto On/Off feature was included. The feature is not standard on your model and the price was not included in the MSRP.” Toyota did not provide Plaintiff an offer of compensation or other remedy for the failure to deliver the advertised feature.

41. Although effectively admitting that the marketing materials and Monroney label was misleading and deceptive, Toyota refused to take any steps to return Plaintiff's, replace her vehicle with one containing the missing Adaptive Headlights feature or take any other adequate steps to remedy the deception and missing feature.

42. Despite knowing and, either directly or through their agents, effectively admitting that their advertising was deceptive and misleading, Defendant did not take steps to repair or replace Plaintiff's and Class Members' vehicles or provide refunds, thereby causing members of the Class damage.

## **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

43. Plaintiff brings this class action lawsuit on behalf of herself and a proposed class and subclass of similarly situated persons, pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff seeks to represent the following group of similarly situated persons, defined as follows:

Class: All persons in the who purchased or leased, in the United States, a 2022 Toyota RAV4 vehicle where the Monroney label affixed to vehicle falsely stated the vehicle included Adaptive Headlights.

California Subclass: All Class Members who made their purchase in the State of California.

44. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action against Defendant because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

45. Numerosity: Plaintiff does not know the exact size the Class, but she estimates that it is composed of more than 100 persons. The persons in the Class are so numerous that the joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a class action rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties and the courts.

46. Common Questions Predominate: This action involves common questions of law and fact to the Class because each class member's claim derives from the deceptive, unlawful and/or unfair statements and omissions that led them to believe that the Toyota RAV4 included the Adaptive Headlights feature. The common questions of law and fact predominate over individual questions, as proof of a common or single set of facts will establish the right of each member of the Class to recover. The questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- a. Whether Defendant deceptively, unlawfully, and/or unfairly misrepresented to the Class that the 2022 RAV4 vehicles included the Adaptive Headlights;
- b. Whether Defendant's actions violate Federal and California laws invoked herein;
- c. Whether Defendant's advertising and marketing regarding the Products was likely to deceive reasonable consumers;

- 1       d. Whether Defendant's representation regarding the inclusion of the Adaptive
- 2       Headlights feature are material to a reasonable consumer;
- 3       e. Whether Defendant engaged in the behavior knowingly, recklessly, or negligently;
- 4       f. The amount of profits and revenues earned by Defendant as a result of the conduct;
- 5       g. Whether class members are entitled to restitution, injunctive and other equitable
- 6       relief and, if so, what is the nature (and amount) of such relief; and
- 7       h. Whether class members are entitled to payment of actual, incidental,
- 8       consequential, exemplary and/or statutory damages plus interest thereon, and if so,
- 9       what is the nature of such relief.

10       47. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the  
 11 Class because, among other things, all such claims arise out of the same wrongful course of  
 12 conduct engaged in by Defendant in violation of law as complained of herein. Further, the  
 13 damages of each member of the Class were caused directly by Defendant's wrongful conduct in  
 14 violation of the law as alleged herein.

15       48. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the  
 16 interests of all class members because it is in her best interests to prosecute the claims alleged  
 17 herein to obtain full compensation due to her for the unfair and illegal conduct of which she  
 18 complains. Plaintiff also has no interests that are in conflict with, or antagonistic to, the interests  
 19 of class members. Plaintiff has retained highly competent and experienced class action attorneys  
 20 to represent her interests and that of the class. By prevailing on her claims, Plaintiff will establish  
 21 Defendant's liability to all class members. Plaintiff and her counsel have the necessary financial  
 22 resources to adequately and vigorously litigate this class action, and Plaintiff and counsel are  
 23 aware of their fiduciary responsibilities to the class members and are determined to diligently  
 24 discharge those duties by vigorously seeking the maximum possible recovery for class members.

25       49. Superiority: There is no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy other than by  
 26 maintenance of this class action. The prosecution of individual remedies by members of the class  
 27 will tend to establish inconsistent standards of conduct for Defendant and result in the impairment  
 28 of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were

1 not parties. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to  
2 prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the  
3 unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender.  
4 Furthermore, as the damages suffered by each individual member of the class may be relatively  
5 small, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for  
6 individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an important public  
7 interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action.

8       50. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the  
9 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

## **CAUSES OF ACTION**

**PLAINTIFF'S FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(Fraud, Deceit and/or Misrepresentation)**  
**On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

13       51. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs of this  
14 Class Action Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

15        52. As set forth above, Toyota falsely and/or deceptively represented to Plaintiff and  
16 those similarly situated that the 2022 RAV4 included the Adaptive Headlights feature. This was  
17 false because the vehicles did not include the Adaptive Headlights feature.

18       53.    Toyota's misrepresentations and omissions were material at the time they were  
19 made. They concerned material facts that were essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff  
20 and those similarly situated as to whether to purchase (or lease) the RAV4 vehicles and how much  
21 to pay for them.

22       54. Plaintiff and those similarly situated reasonably relied to their detriment on  
23 Toyota's representations. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been adequately informed and  
24 not intentionally deceived by Toyota, they would have acted differently by, without limitation,  
25 not purchasing/leasing (or paying less for) the RAV4 vehicles.

26 55. Toyota had a duty to inform members of the Class at the time of their purchase of  
27 the RAV4 automobiles that the vehicles did not include the Adaptive Headlights feature. In

1 making its representations and omissions, Toyota breached its duty to class members. Toyota also  
2 gained financially from, and as a result of, its breach.

3 56. By and through such fraud, deceit, misrepresentations and/or omissions, Toyota  
4 intended to induce Plaintiff and those similarly situated to alter their position to their detriment.  
5 Specifically, Toyota fraudulently and deceptively induced Plaintiff and those similarly situated to,  
6 without limitation, purchase or lease the RAV4 automobiles.

7 57. As a direct and proximate result of Toyota's misrepresentations and omissions,  
8 Plaintiff and those similarly situated have suffered damages. In particular, Plaintiff seeks to  
9 recover on behalf of herself and those similarly situated the amount of the price premium they  
10 paid (i.e., the difference between the price consumers paid for the RAV4 automobiles and the  
11 price they would have paid but for Defendant's misrepresentations), in an amount to be proven at  
12 trial using econometric or statistical techniques such as hedonic regression or conjoint analysis.

13 58. Toyota's conduct as described herein was willful and malicious and was designed  
14 to maximize Toyota's profits even though Toyota knew that it would cause loss and harm to  
15 Plaintiff and those similarly situated.

16 **PLAINTIFF'S SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
17 **(Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act,  
California Civil Code § 1750, et seq.)**  
18 **On Behalf of Herself and the California SubClass**

19 59. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class  
Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

20 60. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the California Consumers Legal  
21 Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.* ("CLRA").

22 61. Toyota's actions, representations and conduct have violated, and continue to  
23 violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that are intended to result, or which have  
24 resulted, in the sale of goods to consumers.

25 62. Plaintiff and other members of the class are "consumers" as that term is defined  
26 by the CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(d).

1       63. The RAV4 vehicles that Plaintiff and similarly situated members of the Class  
 2 purchased from Toyota are “goods” within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1761.

3       64. By engaging in the actions, representations, and conduct set forth in this Class  
 4 Action Complaint, as described above, Toyota has violated, and continues to violate,  
 5 §§ 1770(a)(2), 1770(a)(3), 1770(a)(4), 1770(a)(5), 1770(a)(7), and 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA. In  
 6 violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(2), Toyota misrepresented the approval or  
 7 certification of goods. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(4), Toyota used deceptive  
 8 representations in connection with goods. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(5),  
 9 Toyota represented that goods have approval, characteristics, uses, benefits, and qualities that they  
 10 do not have. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(7), Toyota’s acts and practices  
 11 constitute improper representations that the goods and/or services it sells are of a particular  
 12 standard, quality, or grade, when they are of another. In violation of California Civil Code  
 13 §1770(a)(9), Toyota advertised goods with intent not to sell them as advertised.

14       65. Specifically, Toyota’s acts and practices led consumers to believe that the RAV4  
 15 vehicles included the Adaptive Headlights feature when they did not.

16       66. Plaintiff requests that this Court enjoin Toyota from continuing to employ the  
 17 unlawful methods, acts and practices alleged herein pursuant to California Civil Code  
 18 § 1780(a)(2). If Toyota is not restrained from engaging in these types of practices in the future,  
 19 Plaintiff and other members of the class will continue to suffer harm.

20       67. **CLRA § 1782 NOTICE.** Irrespective of any representations to the contrary in this  
 21 Class Action Complaint, Plaintiff specifically disclaims, at this time, any request for damages  
 22 under any provision of the CLRA. Plaintiff, however, hereby provides Toyota with notice and  
 23 demand that within thirty (30) days from that date, Toyota correct, repair, replace or otherwise  
 24 rectify the unlawful, unfair, false and/or deceptive practices complained of herein. Toyota’s failure  
 25 to do so will result in Plaintiff amending this Class Action Complaint to seek, pursuant to  
 26 California Civil Code § 1780(a)(3), on behalf of herself and those similarly situated class  
 27 members, compensatory damages, punitive damages and restitution of any ill-gotten gains due to  
 28 Toyota’s acts and practices. In particular, Plaintiff will seek to recover on behalf of herself and

1 those similarly situated, the price premium paid for the RAV4 vehicles, i.e., difference between  
 2 the price consumers paid for the vehicles and the price that they would have paid but for Toyota's  
 3 misrepresentation. This premium can be determined by using econometric or statistical techniques  
 4 such as hedonic regression or conjoint analysis.

5 **PLAINTIFF'S THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
 6 **(False Advertising, Business and Professions Code § 17500, et seq. ("FAL"))**  
 7 **On Behalf of Herself and the California Subclass**

8 68. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class  
 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

9 69. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but within three (3) years  
 10 preceding the filing of the Class Action Complaint, Toyota has made untrue, false, deceptive  
 11 and/or misleading statements in connection with the advertising and marketing of the RAV4  
 12 automobiles.

13 70. As set forth in this Class Action Complaint, Toyota has made representations and  
 14 statements (by omission and commission) that led reasonable consumers to believe that the  
 15 RAV4 automobiles include the Adaptive Front Headlight System – LED Projector Headlights  
 16 with Auto Level Control and Auto On/Off feature when, in fact, the feature was unfulfilled.

17 71. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Toyota's false,  
 18 misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices. Had Plaintiff and those similarly  
 19 situated been adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by Toyota, they would have  
 20 acted differently by, without limitation, paying less for the RAV4 automobiles.

21 72. Toyota's acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

22 73. Toyota engaged in these false, misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing  
 23 practices to increase its profits. Accordingly, Toyota has engaged in false advertising, as defined  
 24 and prohibited by section 17500, et seq. of the California Business and Professions Code.

25 74. The aforementioned practices, which Toyota has used, and continues to use, to its  
 26 significant financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful  
 27 advantage over Toyota's competitors as well as injury to the general public.

75. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, full restitution of monies, as necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Toyota from Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the false, misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon.

76. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit Toyota from continuing to engage in the false, misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of herein. The acts complained of herein occurred, at least in part, within three (3) years preceding the filing of this Class Action Complaint.

77. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are further entitled to and do seek both a declaration that the above-described practices constitute false, misleading and deceptive advertising, and injunctive relief restraining Toyota from engaging in any such advertising and marketing practices in the future. Such misconduct by Toyota, unless and until enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to the general public and the loss of money and property in that Toyota will continue to violate the laws of California, unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future violations will require current and future customers to repeatedly and continuously seek legal redress in order to recover monies paid to Toyota to which Toyota is not entitled. Plaintiff, those similarly situated and/or other consumers nationwide have no other adequate remedy at law to ensure future compliance with the California Business and Professions Code alleged to have been violated herein.

78. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Toyota and the other members of the Class have suffered, and continue to suffer, injury in fact and have lost money and/or property as a result of such false, deceptive and misleading advertising in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

**PLAINTIFF'S FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(Negligent Misrepresentation)**  
**On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

79. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

1       80.    In selling its RAV4 automobiles to consumers, Toyota made false and misleading  
 2 statements regarding RAV4 automobiles, the Adaptive Front Headlight System – LED Projector  
 3 Headlights with Auto Level Control and Auto On/Off feature, as described more fully above.  
 4 Toyota, however, deceptively failed to inform consumers, at the time of their purchase, that the  
 5 Adaptive Front Headlight System – LED Projector Headlights with Auto Level Control and Auto  
 6 On/Off is not an actual feature of the vehicle, regardless of the representation made on the  
 7 Monroney label.

8       81.    These representations were material at the time they were made. They concerned  
 9 material facts that were essential to the decisions of Plaintiff and those similarly situated regarding  
 10 how much to pay for the RAV4 automobiles.

11       82.    Toyota made identical misrepresentations and omissions to members of the Class  
 12 regarding the RAV4 automobiles.

13       83.    Toyota should have known its representations were false, and that it had no  
 14 reasonable grounds for believing them to be true when it made them.

15       84.    By and through such negligent misrepresentations, Toyota intended to induce  
 16 Plaintiff and those similarly situated to alter their position to their detriment. Specifically, Toyota  
 17 negligently induced Plaintiff and those similarly situated, without limitation, to purchase or lease  
 18 the RAV4 automobiles at the price they paid.

19       85.    Plaintiff and those similarly situated reasonably relied on Toyota's representations.  
 20 Specifically, Plaintiff and those similarly situated paid as much as they did for the RAV4  
 21 automobiles.

22       86.    Because they reasonably relied on Toyota's false representations, Plaintiff and  
 23 those similarly situated were harmed in the amount of the price premium they paid (i.e., the  
 24 difference between the price they paid for the RAV4 automobiles and the price they would have  
 25 paid but for Defendant's misrepresentations), in an amount to be proven at trial using econometric  
 26 or statistical techniques such as hedonic regression or conjoint analysis.

**PLAINTIFF'S FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
(Unfair, Unlawful and Deceptive Trade Practices,  
Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.)  
On Behalf of Herself and the California Subclass

87. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

88. Within four (4) years preceding the filing of this Class Action Complaint, and at all times mentioned herein, Toyota has engaged in, and continues to engage in, unfair, unlawful and deceptive trade practices in California by carrying out the unfair, deceptive and unlawful business practices outlined in this Class Action Complaint. In particular, Toyota has engaged in, and continues to engage in, unfair, unlawful and deceptive trade practices by, without limitation, the following:

- a. engaging in misrepresentation and omissions as described herein;
- b. violating the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act as described herein;
- c. violating Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act;
- d. violating the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act;
- e. violating the Disclosure of Automobile Information, 15 U.S.C. § 1231, *et seq.*
- f. violating the express warranty provisions of California Commercial Code section 2313; and
- g. violating the FAL as described herein.

89. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Toyota's unfair, deceptive and unlawful business practices. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been adequately informed and not deceived by Toyota, they would have acted differently by, without limitation, paying less for the RAV4 automobiles.

90. Toyota's acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

91. Toyota engaged in these unfair practices to increase its profits. Accordingly, Toyota has engaged in unlawful trade practices, as defined and prohibited by section 17200, et seq. of the California Business and Professions Code.

1       92. The aforementioned practices, which Toyota has used to its significant financial  
 2 gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provides an unlawful advantage over Toyota's  
 3 competitors as well as injury to the general public.

4       93. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other members  
 5 of the Class have suffered and continue to suffer injury in fact and have lost money and/or  
 6 property as a result of such deceptive, unfair and/or unlawful trade practices and unfair  
 7 competition in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional  
 8 minimum of this Court. Among other things, Plaintiff and the class lost the amount of the price  
 9 premium they paid (i.e., the difference between the price consumers paid for the RAV4  
 10 automobiles and the price they would have paid but for Defendant's misrepresentations), in an  
 11 amount to be proven at trial using econometric or statistical techniques such as hedonic regression  
 12 or conjoint analysis.

13       94. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, a declaration that the above-  
 14 described trade practices are fraudulent and unlawful.

15       95. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit  
 16 Toyota from offering the RAV4 automobiles within a reasonable time after entry of judgment,  
 17 unless Toyota modifies its website and other marketing materials to remove the  
 18 misrepresentations and to disclose the omitted facts. Such misconduct by Toyota, unless and until  
 19 enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to the general  
 20 public and the loss of money and property in that Defendant will continue to violate the laws of  
 21 California unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future  
 22 violations will require current and future consumers to repeatedly and continuously seek legal  
 23 redress in order to recover monies paid to Toyota to which Toyota was not entitled. Plaintiff, those  
 24 similarly situated and/or other consumers have no other adequate remedy at law to ensure future  
 25 compliance with the California Business and Professions Code alleged to have been violated  
 26 herein.

**PLAINTIFF'S SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(Breach of Express Warranty)**  
**On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

96. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

97. This cause of action is brought pursuant to California Commercial Code § 2100, et seq. as well as the common law.

98. Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, were “buyers” of goods as defined in California Commercial Code § 2103.

99. Toyota is a “seller” and “merchant” as those terms are defined in California Commercial Code §§ 2103 and 2104.

100. Toyota provided uniform affirmative misrepresentations about the RAV4 vehicles in the misleading advertising and marketing, including the misleading brochures and Monroney labels that stated that the Adaptive Headlights feature was an included exterior feature in the RAV4 vehicles. This uniform affirmative description of the RAV4 vehicles was made part of the basis of the bargain and thereby created an express warranty that the RAV4 vehicles conformed to the description pursuant to the UCC express warranty provisions adopted by California under Cal. Com. Code § 2313. Plaintiff and Class Members thereby relied upon such warranty. The warranty was a material factor in the decision of Plaintiff and those similarly situated to purchase the RAV4 at the price they paid, and became part of the basis for the transaction. By law, Plaintiff and Class Members have entered into certain express warranty agreements directly with Toyota.

101. Specifically, that express warranty and the misleading statements provided that the RAV4 vehicles were equipped with the following features in addition to or in replacement of the exterior features offered on the RAV4 LE models: under the heading “Total Installed Packages & Accessories,” Toyota represented that the RAV4 included the “Adaptive Front Headlight System with LED projector headlights with chrome bezels, automatic level and pan controls, Automatic High Beams (AHB), and auto on/off feature.” Additionally, in the Monroney Label, Toyota represented that the RAV 4 included “Adaptive Front Headlight System – LED Projector Headlights w/ Auto Level Control & Auto On/Off Feature.”

102. To the extent there were disclaimers, if any, they were not of a size, type, and location that would adequately inform a reasonable consumer that Toyota's representations alleged herein were not as represented.

103. Toyota's representations became part of the basis of the bargain in the purchases by Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, of Toyota's cars, and thus qualify as "express warranties" as defined by section 2313 of the California Commercial Code in connection with the sale of goods to Plaintiff and those similarly situated.

104. Despite this uniform affirmative misrepresentation, Toyota breached the express warranty to Plaintiff and Class Members when it delivered to them RAV4 vehicles that did not contain the Adaptive Headlights feature that did not conform to the description of the vehicles provided to them as consumers.

105. The defects in the RAV4 automobiles were not apparent at the time of purchase because Toyota intentionally failed to disclose that the Monroney Label attached to the vehicle windows were inaccurate and that the RAV4 vehicles did not include the Adaptive Headlights feature.

106. As a result of Toyota's sale of the RAV4 automobiles that do not perform as warranted and are unfit for expected use, Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, have suffered damages in the amount of the price premium paid (i.e., the difference between the price consumers paid for the RAV4 vehicles believing that they were equipped with the Adaptive Headlights and the price they would have paid but for Defendant's misrepresentations), in an amount to be proven at trial using econometric or statistical techniques such as hedonic regression or conjoint analysis.

**PLAINTIFF'S SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
(Violation of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act,  
Civil Code §§ 1790, *et seq.*)  
**On Behalf of Herself and the California Subclass**

107. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Complaint as if set forth herein.

108. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, California Civil Code §§ 1790, *et seq.* (the “Act”).

1 109. Plaintiff and those similarly situated were “buyers” of “consumer goods” as those  
 2 terms are defined under California Civil Code section 1791.

3 110. The RAV4 automobiles sold to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, are  
 4 “consumer goods” as defined in the Act.

5 111. Defendant was at all relevant times the manufacturer, distributor, warrantor, and/or  
 6 seller of the RAV4 vehicles. Defendant knew or had reason to know of the specific use for which  
 7 the RAV4 vehicles were purchased or leased.

8 112. Toyota provided uniform affirmative misrepresentations about the RAV4 vehicles  
 9 in the misleading advertising and marketing, including the misleading brochures and Monroney  
 10 labels that stated that the Adaptive Headlights feature was an included exterior feature in the  
 11 RAV4 vehicles. This uniform affirmative description of the RAV4 vehicles was made part of the  
 12 basis of the bargain and thereby created an express warranty that the RAV4 vehicles conformed  
 13 to the description pursuant to the express warranty provisions in Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.2(a).  
 14 Plaintiff and Class Members thereby relied upon such warranty. The warranty was a material  
 15 factor in the decision of Plaintiff and those similarly situated to purchase the RAV4 at the price  
 16 they paid, and became part of the basis for the transaction. By law, Plaintiff and Class Members  
 17 have entered into certain express warranty agreements directly with Toyota.

18 113. Specifically, that express warranty and the misleading statements provided that the  
 19 RAV4 vehicles were equipped with the following features in addition to or in replacement of the  
 20 exterior features offered on the RAV4 LE models: under the heading “Total Installed Packages &  
 21 Accessories,” Toyota represented that the RAV4 included the “Adaptive Front Headlight System  
 22 with LED projector headlights with chrome bezels, automatic level and pan controls, Automatic  
 23 High Beams (AHB), and auto on/off feature.” Additionally, in the Monroney Label, Toyota  
 24 represented that the RAV 4 included “Adaptive Front Headlight System – LED Projector  
 25 Headlights w/ Auto Level Control & Auto On/Off Feature.”

26 114. To the extent there were disclaimers, if any, they were not of a size, type, and  
 27 location that would adequately inform a reasonable consumer that Toyota’s representations  
 28 alleged herein were not as represented.

1       115. Toyota's representations became part of the basis of the bargain in the purchases  
2 by Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, of Toyota's cars, and thus qualify as "express warranties"  
3 as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.2(a) in connection with the sale of goods to Plaintiff and  
4 those similarly situated.

5       116. Despite this uniform affirmative misrepresentation, Toyota breached the express  
6 warranty to Plaintiff and Class Members when it delivered to them RAV4 vehicles that did not  
7 contain the Adaptive Headlights feature that did not conform to the description of the vehicles  
8 provided to them as consumers.

9       117. The defects in the RAV4 automobiles were not apparent at the time of purchase  
10 because Toyota intentionally failed to disclose that the Monroney Label attached to the vehicle  
11 windows were inaccurate and that the RAV4 vehicles did not include the Adaptive Headlights  
12 feature.

13       118. As a result of Toyota's sale of the RAV4 automobiles that do not perform as  
14 warranted and are unfit for expected use, Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, have suffered  
15 damages in the amount of the price premium paid (i.e., the difference between the price consumers  
16 paid for the RAV4 vehicles believing that they were equipped with the Adaptive Headlights and  
17 the price they would have paid but for Defendant's misrepresentations), in an amount to be proven  
18 at trial using econometric or statistical techniques such as hedonic regression or conjoint analysis.

19       119. Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, have suffered and will continue to suffer  
20 damages as a result of Toyota's failure to comply with its warranty obligations. Accordingly,  
21 Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, are entitled to recover such damages under the Song-  
22 Beverly Act, including damages pursuant to Civ. Code §§ 1791.1(d) and 1974.

23       120. Toyota's breaches of warranty, as set forth above, were willful. Accordingly, a civil  
24 penalty should be imposed upon Toyota in an amount not to exceed twice the amount of actual  
25 damages.

**PLAINTIFF'S EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.*)**  
**On Behalf of Herself and the Class**

121. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Complaint as if set forth herein.

122. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.* (“MMWA”).

123. Plaintiffs and members of the Class are “consumers” within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

124. Each Defendant is a “supplier” and “warrantor” within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4) and (5), respectively.

125. The Products are "consumer products" within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).

126. Section 2310(d)(1) of the Act provides a cause of action for any consumer who is damaged by the failure of a warrantor to comply with a written or implied warranty.

127. The amount in controversy of Plaintiff's individual claims meet or exceed \$25.00 in value. In addition, the amount in controversy meets or exceeds \$50,000 in value (exclusive of interest and costs) on the basis of all claims to be determined in this lawsuit since each Plaintiff has over \$50,000 in attorneys' fees.

128. Toyota's express warranties are written warranties within the meaning of the Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). Toyota's RAV4 implied warranties are covered under the Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7).

129. Toyota provided uniform affirmative misrepresentations about the RAV4 vehicles in the misleading advertising and marketing, including the misleading brochures and Monroney labels that stated that the Adaptive Headlights feature was an included exterior feature in the RAV4 vehicles. This uniform affirmative description of the RAV4 vehicles was made part of the basis of the bargain and thereby created an express warranty that the RAV4 vehicles conformed to the description. Plaintiff and Class Members thereby relied upon such warranty. The warranty was a material factor in the decision of Plaintiff and those similarly situated to purchase the RAV4

1 at the price they paid, and became part of the basis for the transaction. By law, Plaintiff and Class  
 2 Members have entered into certain express warranty agreements directly with Toyota.

3       130. Specifically, that express warranty and the misleading statements provided that the  
 4 RAV4 vehicles were equipped with the following features in addition to or in replacement of the  
 5 exterior features offered on the RAV4 LE models: under the heading “Total Installed Packages &  
 6 Accessories,” Toyota represented that the RAV4 included the “Adaptive Front Headlight System  
 7 with LED projector headlights with chrome bezels, automatic level and pan controls, Automatic  
 8 High Beams (AHB), and auto on/off feature.” Additionally, in the Monroney Label, Toyota  
 9 represented that the RAV 4 included “Adaptive Front Headlight System – LED Projector  
 10 Headlights w/ Auto Level Control & Auto On/Off Feature.”

11       131. The terms of these warranties became part of the basis of the bargain when  
 12 Plaintiffs and each member of the Class purchased a Product.

13       132. To the extent there were disclaimers, if any, they were not of a size, type, and  
 14 location that would adequately inform a reasonable consumer that Toyota’s representations  
 15 alleged herein were not as represented.

16       133. Despite this uniform affirmative misrepresentation, Toyota breached the express  
 17 warranty to Plaintiff and Class Members when it delivered to them RAV4 vehicles that did not  
 18 contain the Adaptive Headlights feature that did not conform to the description of the vehicles  
 19 provided to them as consumers.

20       134. The defects in the RAV4 automobiles were not apparent at the time of purchase  
 21 because Toyota intentionally failed to disclose that the Monroney Label attached to the vehicle  
 22 windows were inaccurate and that the RAV4 vehicles did not include the Adaptive Headlights  
 23 feature.

24       135. Plaintiffs and each member of the Class had sufficient direct dealings with either  
 25 Defendant or its agents (dealerships) to establish privity of contract between Defendant and each  
 26 member of the Class. Privity, however, is not required here because Plaintiffs and each member  
 27 of the Class are intended third-party beneficiaries of contracts between Defendant and its dealers,  
 28 and specifically, they are intended beneficiaries of Defendant’s express and implied warranties.

1 The dealers were not intended to be the ultimate consumers of the RAV4 vehicles and have no  
 2 rights under the warranty agreements provided with Toyota's RAV4 vehicles; the warranty  
 3 agreements were designed for and intended to benefit the ultimate consumers only. Finally,  
 4 privity is not required because Toyota's RAV4 vehicles are dangerous instrumentalities due to  
 5 the aforementioned defects and nonconformities.

6       136. Affording Defendant a reasonable opportunity to cure their breach of the  
 7 warranties would be unnecessary and futile.<sup>1</sup> At the time of sale of each Product, Defendant knew,  
 8 or should have known, that the RAV4 vehicles failed to comply with the express warranties, but  
 9 nonetheless failed to rectify the situation and/or disclose the defects. In addition, despite receiving  
 10 notice of the breach, Defendant has not made any effort to resolve the defect with the RAV4  
 11 vehicles, and, in fact, claim that the feature cost was not included in the MSRP. Under the  
 12 circumstances, the remedies available under any informal settlement procedure would be  
 13 inadequate and any requirement that Plaintiffs or members of the class resort to an informal  
 14 dispute resolution procedure and/or afford Defendant a reasonable opportunity to cure its breach  
 15 of warranties is excused and thereby deemed satisfied.

16       137. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendant's breach of the written and  
 17 implied warranties, Plaintiff and each member of the Class have suffered damages, in that the  
 18 RAV4 vehicles did not include the features that they paid for. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf  
 19 of the class, seeks all damages permitted by law, including compensation for the cost of  
 20 purchasing the RAV4 vehicle with the Adaptive Headlights feature, along with all other incidental  
 21 and consequential damages, statutory attorney fees, equitable relief, and all other relief allowed  
 22 by law.

23  
 24  
 25       1 In the alternative, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, hereby notifies  
 26 Defendants that they have breached the warranty by not providing the features they claimed  
 27 would be provided in the warranty—i.e., the Adaptive Headlights feature. Plaintiff, on behalf of  
 28 herself and those similarly situated, additionally demands, without limitation, that Defendant  
 repair or replace the cars to provide the Adaptive Headlights feature or refund customers the  
 value associated with the Adaptive Headlights feature.

## **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and those similarly situated, respectfully request that the Court enter judgement against Defendant as follows:

A. Certification of the proposed Class and California Subclass, including appointment of Plaintiff's counsel as class counsel;

B. An order temporarily and permanently enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful, deceptive, fraudulent, and unfair business practices alleged in this Complaint;

C. An award of compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, except for those causes of action where compensatory damages are not legally available;

D. An award of statutory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, except for those causes of action where statutory damages are not legally available;

E. An award of punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial, except for those causes of action where punitive damages are not legally available;

F. An award of treble damages, except for those causes of action where treble damages are not legally available;

G. An award of restitution in an amount to be determined at trial;

H. An order requiring Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded;

I. For reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs of suit incurred; and

J. For such further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: August 12, 2022

# GUTRIDE SAFIER LLP

/s/Seth A. Safier/s/

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

## EXHIBIT A

I, Sharlene Shu, declare:

1. I am a Plaintiff in this action. If called upon to testify, I could and would competently testify to the matters contained herein based upon my personal knowledge.

2. I submit this Declaration pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 2215.5 and California Civil Code section 1780(d).

3. As set forth in my complaint, I purchased a Toyota RAV4 Prime XSE AWD SUV from a Toyota dealership in Daly City, California on or about January 18, 2022.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on August \_\_, 2022, in San Francisco, California.

8/12/2022

— DocuSigned by:

Sharlene Shiu

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Sharlene Shu